BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1814. [NUMBER 1279.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.
WILL THIS DAY SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms,
The Household Furniture,
OF
CAPTAIN JOHN PRINGLE
CONSISTING OF
TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, China, and Glass Ware, Plated and Silver Ware, &c. &c. &c.
Bombay, 7th December 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.
HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE,
A VERY excellent Chronometer No. 3,977 of Brockbank, in Silver Cases & with Gold Hands; is in every respect a desirable Watch for the Commander of a ship.
Bombay, 7th December 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On MONDAY next, 12th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
SUNDRY ARTICLES of Furniture, and Glass Ware, a few remaining lots of Books, &c. &c. &c. remaining of the Effects of the late Mr. Borthwick. Also an assortment of Europe Plate and a variety of other Articles: the property of Gentlemen leaving the Settlement.
Bombay, 7th December, 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.
HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE.
SEVERAL Tents consisting of a large Field Officer's Tent nearly new; a Ditto, Ditto in good repair, a Captain's Tent, & routy, Horse Tent; the above mentioned tents are pitched for inspection on the Esplanade, near the Cooperage.
Bombay, 7th December, 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.
BEG leave respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public that, they have received by the Ship Indus, a general Assortment of Europe Articles which are now exposed for sale at their Rooms.
Bombay, 7th December 1814.

TO BE SOLD.
BY
MR. WINSLOW,
AT THE HOUSE
OF THE LATE
Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza,
IN MRS. NESBITT'S LANE,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS
IMPORTED
IN THE H.C.S. INDUS.
A few Pipes of London particular Madeira Wine, from the House of Phelps Page and Co. warranted of the best quality, at 650 Rs. per pipe.
A Small Quantity of Real Hollands Gin, at .....4 Rs. per Gallon.
Claret from Paxton and Majoribanks, at .....35 Rs. per dozen.
Claret from Charles Bell and Co. at .....
Port Wine from J. and J. Chatfi[illegible]
Port W[illegible]ne from Cro[illegible]
waite and Wilkins
Noyeau, White & [illegible]nence of Spruce
[illegible]ds at .....
Vin de Grave at
[illegible]very 1st quality.
A Few Casks of [illegible]
Hams & Cheeses per[illegible]

HOUSE and GARDEN,

For Sale,

ON Saturday next the 10th day of December current at half past four o'clock in the evening will be exposed topublic Sale, THAT HOUSE, near Byculla, lately occupied by *James Borthwick Esq.* and belonging to his Estate, consisting of two stories, commodiously divided into eight apartments, besides kitchen, cellars, a stable with six stalls, & other out houses; together with a GARDEN containing two wells of water and chunam conduits for irrigation, a great number of fruit trees, and a considerable variety of plants, the whole forming a very desirable residence.
The Sale will take place in the Garden contiguous to the House.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. A. Morgan Attorney at Law.
Bombay, 7th December, 1814.

G. HIGGS.
BEGS to inform the Public that he has just received a Fresh Lot of Arab Horses.
Bombay, 7th December 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of RICHARD W. GRAVES *late an Ensign in the service of the Honourable Company's first Battalion fourth Regiment of native Infantry deceased.*

Application having been made to this Honurable Court that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Effects of the abovenamed RICHARD W. GRAVES may be granted to MR. WILLIAM BOYCE a principal Creditor of the deceased, the next of kin and Creditors of the said deceased are hereby informed thereof.—Dated this 6th day of December 1814.

T. W. BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN HEATHERLY ESQ. *late Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Hon'ble Company's Battalion of Artillery deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to this Hon'ble Court that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Effects of the above named JOHN HEATHERLY, may be granted to Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE a Principal Creditor of the said deceased the next of kin and Creditors of the said deceased are hereby informed thereof.—Dated this [illegible] day of December 1814,

T. W. BROWNE.
PROCTOR.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.—December 2d, The H. C's. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, from Bussorah.
Ditto 4th, Ship Ruparell, Captain, W. W. Volgar, from Bengal.
Sailed.—1st the H. C's. Timber Ship Ernaad Lieutenant H. Hardy to Calicut,
Ditto the H. C's Cruizer Vestal, Lieutenant J. Phillips to Bussorech.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At his house at Mazagon, on Friday the 2nd Inst. Lieutenant General Keneth M'Pherson.
The Lieutenant Gen. commenced his military career as a cadet on this Establishment in the year 1770, being then of an age at which many begin to contemplate an honorable retirement. A detail of his services would be a history of most of the wars in which the army of this Presidency has since that period been engaged. On several occasions he has been distinguished by the recorded approbation of his superiors, & the few of his professional cotemporaries, who yet survive, extol the military ardour and determined bravery, which invariably marked his character. With great natural modesty, he possessed an acute understanding, and an uncommon firmness of mind. Majestic in person, his countenance bespoke the dignified soldier. Blunt and upright, he could boast, at the end of a long protracted life, never consciously to have injured another.—Blessed with an unusually strong constitution, he was, but rarely visited by any of those diseases to which humanity is liable, and his faculties remained perfect to the last. Honored and respected he rose to the top of the army of India, and having arrived at a very advanced age, (supposed nearly 90 years), he sunk without pain, to "the sleep of the brave."
His remains were interred on Saturday evening, with military honors, and were attended to the grave, by a numerous & most respectable assemblage who seem'd zealous to pay, that last tribute of respect, to the venerable soldier.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, [illegible]TH, 1814.

[illegible]nd assistance of [illegible] friend we are enabled in our present number to present our readers, with some highly interesting extracts taken from the Francfort Journals. The difference between the Prince and Princess of Wales, engrosses as will be seen, a large proportion of the public attention, and we candidly confess that, we are to be classed amongst the number of those, who have been grieved, rather than gratified, by the perusal of the different statements with regard to this unfortunate affair.

Mr. Methuen, made a motion in the House of Commons, pursuant to the notice he had given; but instead of directing the observation of the House to the subject matter of the Princess of Wales's letter, he entirely confined himself to the consideration of her pecuniary allowances, and contented himself, solely, with enforcing the necessity of increasing them. Lord Castlereagh answered him with considerable adroitness, as we apprehend, and distinctly shewed, that tho' the Prince's revenues, amounted to no more than 53,000 a year, yet, that the Princess had annually received of that sum 27,000.—He moreover intimated his opinion, that the Prince would not oppose an augmentation of her income, if the House saw fit to increase it. Mr. Methuen thereon abandoned his motion. The partisans of the Princess of Wales don't seem to have been pleased with the result of this business, and disavow Mr. Methuen's having any *authority* to make the motion, and openly assert that, it was not money but respectful treatment which Her Royal Highness wanted.

The last accounts from America not only negative completely the reports relative to an armistice with the United States, but distinctly mention that the late events in Europe do not seem to have affected any change in the hostile sentiments of the Americans. The Charybdis sloop of war had arrived in England with news from Halifax of so late a date as the 6th of June. It appears that Admiral Cochrane had sailed from the Bermuda's for the Chesapeake where he would concentrate his strength.

The Leander and the Hamadryad had arrived at Halifax with the transports, on board of which troops embarked both at Portsmouth and Cork, under their convoy. The Charybdis about midway in her passage fell in with the *Ajax* and *Warspite* convoying 55 transports filled with troops, and amounting in number to nearly 6,000 men; the whole of which had embarked at Bourdeaux and were destined for the Chesapeake.

On the 5th the Pitt club gave a great dinner to Marshals Blucher and Platow and to the Duke of Wellington. A considerable number of strangers were admitted; amongst the rest the Dukes of York and Cambridge. The health of each illustrious general was drank, and the club having voted them respectively a gold medal they shewed their sense of the compliment by placing it during dinner amid their military decorations.

The 7th of July was the day appointed for the nation to return thanks to god for the re-establishment of Peace. The Prince Regent quitted Carlton House for St. Pauls about eleven o'clock. A salute of 21 guns announced his departure. He was preceded by the members of both Houses by the cabinet and foreign ministers, and various detachments of troops. He was dressed as he usually is on going down to the house of Peers and as a particular mark of distinction he gave the Duke of Wellington a seat in his carriage. A compliment which every one applauded. His Grace wore his ducal robes, over the uniform of Field Marshal and the various orders with which he has been invested. During the ceremony at St. Pauls the Duke was seated on the right of the Prince. The Bishop of Chester preached the sermon.

The Duke of Clarence was unable to attend the ceremony being confined to his house with a violent attack of the asthma.

The Dowager Duchess of Orleans made her entree into Marseilles on the 7th of July. She was welcomed with every municipal honor & the open carriage in which she rode was drawn by sailors, clad in white, who, prisoners at Mahon, owed their liberty to her mediation. The city had erected to her a triumphal arch on which were represented the figures of Piety and Beneficence. She repaired immediately on her arrival, to Church in order to render up thanks to the Disposer of all good; and so overpowering were the testimonies of love and veneration which the people gave her that she was unable to restrain her tears. She left Marseilles again, on the 11th, for Aix.

The Duke of Orleans left Paris on the 3d of July for Toulon, from whence he will embark in the *Ville-de Marseille*, for Palermo. The Prince was expected back, in August, with his family. He had been previously in London, where he arrived on the 14th of June. It is supposed his visit there originated with the hope of making a successful appeal as well to our court as to the Allied sovereigns in favor of his father in law the King of Sicily.

It is stated in the Journals that according to the Courier, English paper, it was probable that Naples would be restored to the House of Bourbon and that Murat would be amply indemnified.

The Plenipotentiaries at the ensuing congress of Vienna will be the following, as we are led to believe. Prince Metternich and Count Stadion for Austria. The Counts Rasumowski and Nesselrode for Russia. Lords Castlereagh and Aberdeen for England. Prince Hardenberg and Baron Humbolt for Prussia. The Dukes of Campochiaro and Cariotty for Naples. For Sweden the Baron de Bildt. For Bavaria the Prince of Wrede, for France the Prince of Benevento. For Spain the Duke of St. Charles, having the aid of M. Labrador.

The Spanish Monarch had named the Bishop of Orense so long persecuted by Buonaparte to the Archbishoprick of Seville; but he declined the nomination and begged of Ferdinand to suffer him to retain the Bishoprick of Orense, which he had filled for 38 years. The See of Seville is the second in the Kingdom and it's revenues amount to 8 or 900. thousand france a year. The King effected with an instance of so much virtue had presented the unambitious Prelate with the grand cordon of the order of Charles the 3d.

In the catholic church of Petersburgh the following inscription has been placed over the vault in which the remains of Moreau were deposited *Moreau, né le 11 août 1763, mort à Laun le 2. Septembre 1813.* An iron railing protects the ston

His] Widow, was at Paris on the 18th July and reported to be dangerously ill.

M. le Baron de Montalebert is named Secretary to the French legation, at the head of which is M. le Compte de la Châtre, who had a private audience of the Prince, as Ambassador from France on the 8th July.

M Guiton Morveau, who voted for the death of Louis the XVI, has given in his resignation of the place he held in the mint.

The intelligence of Louis the 18th's entrance into France had such an effect on General *Dubois de Crance*, so well kown for his revolutionary conduct at *Avignon*, and *Lyons* that it induced a paralysis in all his limbs, and he is since dead.

From the works which are going on at Versailles it would appear as if the French King intended to make it his residence during a part of the year.

Jerome Buonaparté with his wife arrived in Syria, about the middle of June, under the name of the Count of Harz. He resides in the chateau of Eggenberg, situate in the vicinity of Gratz. His sister, the Princess Elise, cidevant Grand Dutchess of Tuscany arrived at that town on the 25th with the view of taking up her residence there.

By the exertions of Captain Horsburgh, who is unwearied in his endeavours to promote Naval Science in all its departments, the route by the Mosombique Channel to Eastern India, is much shortened: Captain Horsburgh having published a Chart of the Channels through the Southern Maldives, precludes the necessity of proceeding through the 9° Degree Channel, making the Coast of malabar and then steering for Ceylon.

The following Extract of a Letter from Captain Moffat of the Winchelsea, will show that the Madras Fleet passed through one of this Channels in last July.

"We have a tedious passage from England, stopped "a few days at Joharna, and instead of coming through "the 8° or 9° Degree Channel, we ran along in 1° "30; N. and passed through the Maldives in that "latitude; finding a fine broad Channel and no dan"ger, we hove too, at the entrance, in very bad "weather the night before, making sail at daylight.

Franckfort Journals.

LONDON.—JUNE, 24TH.

The rupture of the Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with the Prince of Orange is a matter of notoriety.

The cause which has been communicated to the Public is the formal refusal of the Princess to quit this Country even for the shortest period. The Prince in proposing to take her to Holland promised, on his word of Honour, to return with her in fifteen days & never to ask her again to go there.

The Princess Charlotte, at first, appeared to assent to this proposition, but she afterwards insisted, that in the contract of Marriage or in the act of Parliament relating to it, a clause should be inserted precluding her from quitting the Kingdom. It is said that, on mature deliberation, this demand was acceded to, and that afterwards Her Royal Highness desired that there should also be inserted a clause to prevent the Prince of Orange after his marriage, from leaving the Kingdom. The Prince would not submit to this condition, nor oblige himself never to revisit his Country.

In consequence of these objections and some others which have not transpired the negociation was broken of.

The Prince of Orange immediately left London and is arrived at Dover where it is supposed he will wait the arrival of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia & accompany their Majesties to Calais.

The Emperor and the Grand Dutchess Catharine have evinced much intereft in the conclusion of this Marriage which appeared to be so satisfactory to the illuftrious parties and the two Nations whom it would bind together by closer ties of sincere friendship. On the 7th they had a conversation of an hour and a half with the Princess Charlotte, and the Grand Dutchess, they say, has besides written to her a long letter on the Subject.

"*The Morning Chronicle* contains the following paragraph relative to this event.

"There has been a very interefting Correspondence beteween certain high & distinguished personages on the subject of the Marriage of which the Negociations have been broken off. This Correspondence, we believe, will be given to the Public who are extremely interested in all that concerns their future sovereign. The last letter is from the Princess Charlotte to the Earl of Liverpool. We shall take care to give an exact and complete detail of the discussion which will it is reported, be brought on this evening.

The *Courier* makes the followiug reflexion on this article.

"The Paragraph of the *Morning Chronicle* which speaks of the Correspondence, which has taken place on the subject of the projected Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, is without doubt intended to prepare us for the immediate publication of this correspondence. But can there be a proceeding less delicate than such a publication? What end can the publicity answer. To what legislative measure can the correspondence give rise. Is it treating Rank and sex with the consideration due to them to expose to the world all the delicate Circumstances of a negociation which has not succeeded. The Princess should not surrender herself to the same counsels which have been given to her Mother. They can have no other effect than to ruin the peace and happiness of her Life.

The party have, in reality, no attachment either to her or her Mother, but they have a horror of her Father. This Prince would not choose these men for his counsellors; he would not be guided by their advice; he would not adopt their politics; and the consequences of his conduct have been the destruction of the greatest Tyranny that ever desolated the Earth. The public joy is the condemnation of those men.

We do not believe that the Correspondence, will be published; it would be a violation of every sentiment of delicacy. The party would have it believed that the marriage has failed in consequence of the situation of the Mother of the Princess. That is not the case, nor has it the least to do with the result. The Princess Charlotte, we are persuaded, knows too well her duty as a daughter, to do any thing, from which it can be inferred, that she censures the conduct of her father.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Dover from Boulogne, yesterday morning, in the Rosario Sloop. He was received on his landing by a great number of officers, and the people ran in crowds to meet him and made the air resound with their acclamations. The illuftrious Marshal set out immediately for Town and arrived here, with Mr. Wellesley Pole in the evening. On his arrival he paid a visit to the Marquis Wellesley with whom he had a long conference.

The Duke departed this morning for Portsmouth. ——— The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia arrived there the day before yesterday in the afternoon. The Prince Regent preceded them a few minutes. His Royal Highness was received by the Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the fleet, and 89 Admirals and Captains; 10,000 men were under arms when their Majesties arrived. In the evening the whole Town was illuminated. Yesterday their Majesties reviewed about 80 vessels of War of all rates. They went on board the Impregnable, where the Royal Standard of England was displayed and saluted by the whole fleet. The Sovereigns appeared much gratified by the magnificent coup d'œil presented by the anchorage at spithead, covered with more than a thousand vessels, and the shores lined with an immense number of spectators collected from all parts of the Kingdom.

VIENNA.—JUNE 26TH.

The Emperor has, for a long time, been desirous of an opportunity of giving to the Prince Regent of England a particular proof of his Gratitude for the glorious manner in which that Kingdom has served the general cause by the firmness of the principles of its Government, and for the generous part which it has taken in the deliverance of Europe. His Majesty has sent to His Royal Highness the order of the Golden Fleece, requesting that he will be pleased to wear it as a testimony of his Friendship.

The Emperor, in quality of Grand Master and Sovereign of this illustrious order, has dispensed with the Prince Regent's taking the oath which Catholics only can take. His Majesty has also granted this Prince Proprietor of a Regiment of Cuirassars, which is to bear the name of *Prince Regent of England.*

LONDON.—JUNE 28TH.

Portsmouth June 24th.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Prince Regent, the King and the Princes of Prussia, attended by a numerous suit, embarked on board the Royal Sovereign Yacht, which immediately displayed the Royal standard. The Emperor Alexander embarked with the Duke of Clarence on board the Impregnable. His Majesty examined with the greatest attention, the interior of this Ship and informed himself of many things relative to Navigation. The fleet consisted of 15 sail of the Line and of as many Frigates, which formed a Line of 7 or 8 miles in extent along the Isle of wight. The fleet after a general Salute to their Majesties and His Royal Highness, set sail with a fair wind from N. E. and was followed to some distance by numerous Vessels of all descriptions. At 5 o'clock the Prince Regent, the King and Princes of Prussia, proceeded from the Royal Sovereign to the Impregnable where the Emperor of Russia was. The signal was then made for the fleet to return—the most advanced ships were 12 miles from Portsmouth. Although the wind was not so favorable for returning—it was yet impossible to see any thing more majestic and imposing than the coup d'œil which was presented by this numerous fleet, navigating in all their grandeur—in a confined channel with the greatest precision—on returning to the Government House, the Prince Regent had a very agreeable surprise; His Royal Highness found there the Duke of Wellington awaiting his arrival. This illustrious General dined with their Majesties at the Prince Regents—and when he appeared in the Balcony the people saluted him with the most lively enthusiasm:

On the 25th, their Majesties and the Prince Regent, departed from Portsmouth at 11 o'clock, to review the Troops which to the number of 7000 men, were assembled on Portsdown Hill. Their Majesties afterwards proceeded to Goodwood, where they breakfasted with the Duke of Richmond; from thence they went to Petworth to dine with Lord Egremont. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia set off, at midnight, for Brighton—the Prince Regent slept at Lord Egremonts.

After the Review at Spithead on the 23d. the King of Prussia perceived a sloop which pleased him and he asked it of the Prince Regent who immediately acceded to his request. The King of Prussia then turning to the Emperor of Russia and Prince Regent, said gaily to them. "I hope that being at the head of two great maritime Nations, you will not envy me my fleet."

HOUSE OF PEERS, JUNE 28th.

The Duke of Wellington took the oaths and his seat in the House this day. A great number of Peers, the mother and wife of the noble Lord as well as many other persons of distinction were present on the occasion.—According to the resolution which had been passed the Lord Chancellor communicated to Lord Wellington the thanks of the House for the eminent services rendered by his Lordship to his King and country. The noble Lord replied in the following terms to the thanks and to the speech, of some length, which described the glorious causes which produced them.

"Totally incapable as I feel of raising my voice in this assembly it is yet my duty to express to your Lordships my profound gratitude for the approbation which you have been pleased to bestow on my conduct; but this great honour, the favors conferred on me by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the approbation which has also been granted to me by the House of commons are to me a source of Emotions which add to the difficulty of expressing my Feelings. However my Lords, the confidence without reserve which the Government willingly reposed in me, the powerful means which they did not hesitate to place at my disposal and above all the assistance of the brave men who have shared the Toils of my campaigns have been chiefly instrumental in the success for which you have applauded me. Supported, encouraged as I have been by the high favour of my Prince and the approbation of Parliament, I am disposed to think that the difficulties which I have had to surmount have been much below the Power of those motives which excited me to action, and that they are not, in effect, so worthy of the eulogium which you deign to bestow on them. But I can at least render to myself this justice, that I shall always be found, in all situations and on all occasions, ready to serve his Majesty to the extent of my Power.

LONDON.—JULY 2d.

The Duke of Wellington repaired yesterday to the House of Commons to return his thanks in person. Cries of Joy announced his arrival. On his entrance all the Members uncovered themselves, rose and cheered him with the liveliest enthusiasm. At the invitation of the Speaker the Duke seated himself in an arm chair which had been placed for him near the Bar, covered himself and addressed the Speaker in the following words.

Mr. Speaker, I was anxious that the House should allow me to offer it my acknowledgements for the deputation by which it was pleased to congratulate me on my return to this Country; it was a proof of its kind disposition towards me, for, in all times, it has honored me with its approbation; and recently it has been displayed with a liberality beyond example, in the Bill which preceded the favor of the Prince Regent; favour such as no subject ever experienced in so distinguished a degree. In return permit me to express to the House my admiration of the Conduct which it has pursued in a crisis of difficulty, of the firmness with which it has supported operations which alone could have produced results as happy as unexpected.

I cannot dissemble that it has been the confidence with which you have honored me, the confidence which has been given to me by His Majesty and his Ministers, and the vigorous support which I have received from the brave General officers and Troops whom I have had the honor to command, which have enabled me to obtain the success that has procured for me a distinction for which I entreat you to accept my grateful acknowledgments. What I have expressed is far below what I feel; but I can only assure you that I will always serve my Prince and my Country, in whatever way they shall be pleased to employ me".

This speech was followed by a torrent of plaudits, and when silence was restored the speaker replied in the following terms.

"My Lord since I had the honor to address you from this Chair, many years have passed away replete with great Events and all distinguished by your glorious atchievements.

Your Exploits, on the banks of the Tagus and the Ebro, have excited the admiration of Europe, they have engraved your name in imperishable letters in our Annals, and we shall transmit it, with Pride to our lateft Posterity.

The House was anxious to give you a proof of its satisfaction, and you have returned it your acknowledgments, but the Nation well knows that it is she who owes them to you, she is delighted to render you the honorable testimony that in the brilliant assemblage of distinguished Warriors whose presence embellish this Capital, you occupy the first Rank, and that no one can dispute your preeminence. When the will of Heaven and our common fate shall extinguish this Generation, your Name will exist as an imperishable Monument, and will animate the People of England in all ages to defend their Country against all the Nations of the Earth.

It only remains for me to congratulate your Grace upon the brilliant Mission which you are about to fill; after having displayed superior Talents in War, you will maintain in Peace, with equal firmness, the Honour of Great Britain and the interests of our Country."

During the address of the Speaker the plaudits were frequent, and at the conclusion they were repeated from all parts of the House.

The Duke of Wellington took leave of the House after bowing to it several times, and on his retiring as at his entrance the Members remained uncovered and cheered him with great animation.

Lord Castlereagh proposed that to commemorate this happy Day, when the House had the good fortune to possess the greatest warrior, not only of the country, but of the world, and to do homage at the same time to the eloquence with which this General had spoken on an occasion which will ever be dear to Englishmen, the speech of the Lord Wellington should be printed. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Field Marshal Blucher some days ago, paid, a visit to the Society which had opened a Subscription for the relief of the Germans who were suffering from the consequences of the War, and offered them his thanks in the name of those unfortunate People. "If I had neither Wife, nor children said this Hero, I would never quit this happy Country—I cannot find terms capable of expressing the sentiments of my Gratitude for all the marks of affection, which I have received. If you will place your hand on my heart, you will feel with what vivacity it beats for you—I can say no more. I desire only that you may enjoy in peace all the blessings you so richly deserve.

LONDON, 4th JULY.

Captain Fitzgerald arrived yesterday at the office of Viscount Bathurst with despatches from Sir George Prevost dated Quebec the 23d of May—They contain the details of advantages gained by our Troops. This officer was the bearer of the colours and Flags taken in the forts of Niagara, Oswego, and Michelmichea.

The American frigate Essex was captured on the 28th March, by His Majesty's ships Phœbe and Cherub, about two leagues from Valparaiso, after an action which lasted an hour and fifty five minutes, and in which the Essex lost 153 men and 4 officers

The Thais and Calypso sailed from Portsmouth on a secret mission.

A new coin is in circulation in the Island of Elba, bearing on one side the effigy of Buonaparté and on the other the following inscription. *Napoleon Imperator atque Rex ubicumque felix. Isle Elba* 1814.

JULY 9.—Yesterday in the House of Commons, on the request of the Princess of Wales, and on a motion from Lord Castlereagh, the revenue of this Princess was fixed at 35,000 in lieu of 50,000.

LONDON.—6TH JULY.

The Gazette of Yesterday announced the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Ambassador to France, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset as Secretary of Legation.

The Emperor of Russia previous to quitting London, wished that Doctor Jenner should visit him. His Majesty presented him to his family, and made him a magnificent Present, styling him the Benefactor of Russia. Vaccination has produced the most happy results in this empire, where the small pox often made great havoc.

The House of Commons occupied itself yesterday in the affair of Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone. Lord Cochrane after taking his accustomed place delivered a long speech in his justification; he afterwards left the House.

The House after a long discussion, voted the expulsion of the two members by a majority of 140 to 44. New writs were issued for assembling the Electors of Westminster and of the Borough of Grampound of which they were representatives.

The Princess of Wales has written to the Speaker of the House of Commons the following

[redacted] the Speaker [redacted] that she yes[terday] [redacted]ceived from Lord Castlereagh a copy of [redacted] which authorizes His [redacted] upon the consolidated [redacted] the annual sum of 50,000 [redacted] expences. [redacted] requests the Speaker [redacted] knowledg[ment] [redacted] desire [redacted], of the [redacted]s of the [redacted] however [redacted] to add to [redacted] there[to] [redacted] revenue to [redacted] She [redacted] with this sum, which she accepts with gratitude, as an unequivocal mark of [redacted] and constant protection of the House of Commons—4th July 1814.

The Griffin Sloop of War now at Harwich is to take on board Sir George Wood and some other Officers who repair to the continent to superintend the demolition of the fortifications of Antwerp.

LONDON,—9TH JULY.

The Duke of Wellington will depart on his Embassy immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

Don Joseph Palafox celebrated for the defence of Saragossa and who had been so long detained in the castle of Vincennes has been promoted to the rank of Captain General in the Armies in Spain which is equal to the rank of Field Marshal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

LONDON,—JULY 14TH.

The day before yesterday, about 9 in the evening, there was a great noise in the Lobby of the House of Commons. It was occasioned by the unexpected arrival of the Princess of Wales, who came with several Ladies of her Suite to speak to Mr. Whitbread. He was not in the House and Her Royal Highness enquired for Mr. Ponsonby or Lord Grey. The Messengers of the House having informed the Princess that neither of them were to be found, Her Royal Highness departed immediately amid the acclamations of the people, whose exclamations of joy were heard in the House.

This proceeding of the Princess of Wales has very much occupied the attention of the public, since they conceive, with reason, that nothing but an extraordinary event could have induced her to adopt it.—The Times gives the following account of the motives of this measure.

"It is our duty to say, and which we do with much circumspection and reserve, that this visit was occasioned by a very remarkable event, which occurred at Warwick House, the residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. This Princess, as it appeared, had quitted it two hours before, in great haste, and in a state very unsuitable to her rank and situation, and fled (we believe we are correct in using the expression) to the House of her Mother. We have been informed of circumstances connected with this event, and we give an account of them from eye witnesses. We will leave to others, at least in some degree, to make reflexions on this subject; it is too distressing to speak lightly of it, and we fear that inconsiderate people may so treat it.

It appears that the Prince Regent and the Archbishop of Canterbury were with the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House, and it is supposed that they went there with the intention of reproving her, or that they actually did reprehend her for her conduct, which was not entirely agreeable to the Prince's. This perhaps is the most accurate account that can be given. The Nation will not imagine that the Princess has done or is capable of doing any thing which can dishonour her either as a woman or a Princess. But in the unhappy differences which divide her august parents—and in which it was difficult to remain neuter, she has taken a part. In the middle of or immediately after the conversation which the Princess had attended to against her will she quitted the apartment, descended a private staircase with the quickness of her age, and with indignation crossed the kitchen with rapidity, and in a moment afterwards was seen in Warwick Street; some persons pretend that her Royal Highness was without Cloak or Bonnet; we believe and we even know that she had time to take her Pelisse and Hat. From Warwick Street, the Princess reached the Hay Market and at the Corner opposite the opera House she sprung into a Hackney coach with the greatest precipitation. From the Hay Market she repaired directly to her Mother at Connaught House, where her presence was probably as little expected, as her absence from her own Palace was embarrassing to those who had visited her. The Princess of Wales was not at home at the moment of her daughter's arrival; but she returned soon afterwards, and immediately repaired to the House of Commons as we have already mentioned. A Council was held, at 10 o'clock of the same evening, at the Foreign office which set for two hours and adjourned afterwards to Carlton house, where it continued till three in the morning. It reassembled yesterday forenoon and deliberated for some time. The young Princess has, it is said, quitted her Mother, and is at present, at Carlton House.

Such are, we believe the actual circumstances of this event. We leave it, as we have already said, to others to conjecture the cause and the motives, which it is not difficult to divine. In consequence of the unhappy disunion which reigns between the Parents some will blame and others applaud the decisive step which the Daughter has taken. It is very much to be deplored that a daughter should have to take a part between her Father and Mother. We [illegible] that a Person of the Char[illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury has [illegible] unbecoming language which co[illegible] adopt so precipita[illegible] Royal Highness should l[illegible] character and her passions, o[illegible] command the respect and attach[illegible] People of England, which ought to be [illegible] to her Man Life."

English Extracts.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 20.

THE KING V. DE BERENGER, LORD COCHRANE, AND OTHERS.

Mr. GURNEY moved for the judgment of the Court on the defendants in this case.

They were accordingly called on, when Random de Berenger, Lord Cochrane, R. Cathorne Butt, John Peter Holloway, Ralph Sandon, and Henry Lyte, appeared to their names; and the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, and Alexander M'Rae failed to appear.

Mr. Serjeant BEST then informed the Court that he appeared on the present occasion, only for Mr. Butt; and before he submitted to them a motion in arrest of judgment, he thought it proper to observe that there had been a failure on the trial to adduce proof of a material averment in the indictment, in a count to which all the other counts in the indictment had reference, namely, that for two years and upwards there had been war between his Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and Buonaparté, the Ruler of France, on the other part.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH presumed that too many statutes had passed since the breaking out of the war between this country and France, to make the existence of such a war a matter requiring proof.

Mr. Serjeant BEST presumed, however, that this was not the case with respect to our Allies: they had become so too recently to have afforded much opportunity for their junction with us in the contest against France being recognised in many statutes.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the observation had been very properly thrown out for the consideration of the Court.

Mr. Serjeant BEST having stated this objection, now begged to move an arrest of judgment on the part of Mr. Butt alone.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, he had been informed on the trial, that the Learned Serjeant then appeared for the first, second, and third defendants on the record.

Mr. Serjeant BEST appeared now merely for Mr. Butt. All the defendants were acquitted on the two first counts in the indictment.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that it was rather novel for a Counsel to renounce any of the parties for whom he had appeared on the trial, the Court being thereby subjected to the inconvenience of hearing Counsel for each defendant separately.

Mr. Serjeant BEST was not authorised on the part of Lord Cochrane to move an arrest of judgment, therefore there could be no such inconveniency as that to which his Lordship had alluded. He proceeded then to state the grounds on which he moved to have judgment arrested. The third count in the indictment charged the offence to consist in this, that to produce a great rise in the funds and Government securities, the persons indicted did conspire and combine to raise false reports among his Majesty's liege subjects in Kent, &c. and in London, thereby causing an increase and rise in the price of the funds, with a view to injure all his Majesty's subjects, who, on the 21st of February, should purchase any part of such funds.

His objection was two-fold:—1st. That there was no crime stated in this count of the indictment, known to the law; and. secondly, If the indictment did specify a crime known to the law the persons against whom such crime was charged to have been committed, were not so particularized as they ought to have been. In the first place, he submitted that there was no body of crime stated in the indictment. and, secondly; if there was a crime stated, that it was too generally laid. He had, besides these, a third objection. The intent was stated to be, to raise the price of the public funds of this kingdom; and yet the funds in question were no more than the Government securities of that part of the United kingdom called Great Britain. He was aware of the length to which the doctrine of conspiracy had by degrees been carried: but this, he thought, he might notwithstanding advance, as an inference not to be disputed—that unless to raise the price of the funds was a crime, to conspire to raise the price of them could not be a crime, and that to make it so, there ought to be something averred which was criminal *per se*.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC said, the intent was charged to be, to raise the price on a particular day.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—And that with this intent the defendants had spread false reports.

Mr. Serjeant BEST submitted that the raising the price of the funds might be meritorious, or it might be otherwise. But of itself, he contended it could neither be one thing nor another. There was nothing on the record to shew that the defendants meditated any fraud, and if such was meant to be charged, he submitted, it must be stated on the record. To make a case, even where a conspiracy was charged criminal, the end must be unlawful. He had carefully looked into the cases, and with confidence, averred that none could be found in which the end was not averred to be mischievous to the public, or to a specified class of individuals. The ancient law, contemplated only two subjects of conspiracy namely that of a criminal prosecution against an innocent person, or the keeping of retainers in the country. In more modern times, he admitted the doctrine had travelled on a great deal farther, but still it never had been carried the length of contravening this principle, that to form a charge of this kind the end must be unlawful. In support of this position he referred to the cases of the King and Edwards, the King and Starling, and the King and Best. If it had been averred, in this case, that the parties had conspired to raise the price of the funds with the intent to defraud or injure persons specifically named, he admitted the case would be different.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked how it was in the nature of things that they could have named persons, who by possibility, might purchase.

Mr. Serjeant BEST contended, that the difficulty of framing an indictment which might bring the case within the law, was not an answer to his objection.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the impossibility of the thing was some answer to it, both in point of law and in point of fact,

Mr. Serjeant BEST submitted, that if the Court gave countenance to indictments so framed they might by possibility protect in the person of a prosecutor, one gambler against another. The names of the parties injured, he submitted should in all such cases be stated.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"That would be to make the consequential injury the crime, which it is not."

Mr. Serjeant BEST was aware that the offence was complete without the act charged to have followed; but still there must be an intention averred.

Mr. Justice DAMPIER said, the act was complete on the very day on which the conspiracy was put in practice.

Mr. Justice BAILEY said, if no individual had purchased on that day, still the crime would have been complete on the part of the conspirators, just as if an unlawful conspiracy had been entered into on a market day to raise the price of any particular commodity, so that no one purchaser offered, but all were deterred from purchasing.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that where the case was multitudinous, there was no occasion for stating the names of individuals.

Mr. Serjeant BEST, on the third point, submitted that the funds, wich were limited to the service of Great Britain, could not, with any propriety, since the union with Ireland, be laid as being the funds of this kingdom, which now comprehended Ireland as well as Great Britain.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, in a larger sense the funds of Great Britain and and Ireland were equally the funds of this kingdom, being equally applicable to the service of the whole kingdom.

Mr. PARK, on the part of the defendant De Berenger supported a similar line of argument.

Mr. Serjeant PELL, on the part of Holloway, Lyte, and Sandon, did not feel disposed to trouble the Court on this point.

Lord Cochrane being asked if he had any thing to say on the point, stated, that what he had to submit to their Lordships was totally distinct from all idea of arrest of judgment.

The Court then *seriatim* delivered their opinions, that there was nothing in any of the three objections urged by the Learned Counsel for the defendants.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then read the report of the evidence on the trial.

The Report being gone through, the reading of which occupied his Lordship several hours,

Lord COCHRANE addressed the Court to the following effect;—"It has been my very great misfortune to be apparently implicated in the guilt of others, with whom I never had any connection, except in transactions, so far as I was apprised of them, entirely blameless. I had met Mr. De Berenger in public company, but was on no terms of intimacy with him. With Mr. Cochrane Johnstone I had the intercourse natural between such near relatives. Mr. [illegible] had voluntarily offered, without any [illegible] to carry on Stock transactions, in which [illegible], as well as myself, were engaged in the [illegible] day without the smallest imputation of any thing incorrect. The other four defendants were wholly unknown to me, nor have I ever, directly or indirectly, held any communication with them. Of De Berenger's concern in the fraud, I have no information except such as arises out of the late trial. With regard to Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt, I am willing to hope that they are guiltless. They repeatedly protested to me their innocence. They did not dare to communicate any such plan to me, if such was projected by them or either of them. Be they guilty then, or be they one or both, erroneously convicted, I have only to lament, that without the most remote suspicion on their proceedings, if they, or either of them were concerned in the fraud, I have, through my blameless intercourse with them, been subjected to imputations, which might, with equal justice, have been cast upon any man who now hears me. Circumstanced as I am, I must keep myself wholly unconnected with those whose innocence cannot be so clear to me as my own. Well had it been for me had I made this distinction sooner.

"I do not stand here to commend myself—unhappily I must seek only for exculpation; but I cannot exist under the load of dishonour which even an unjust judgment has flung upon me.—My life has been too often in jeopardy to make me think much about it; but my honour was never yet breathed upon; and I now hold my existence only in the determination to remove an imputation as groundless as it is intolerable.

"The evidence which I now tender to your Lordship, will aid me in performing this duty towards myself, my rank, and my profession. I first offer the affidavit, which I have repeated at a risk which I had formerly no opportunity of encountering. I have been told that I then incurred the moral guilt of perjury without exposing myself to the legal penalties. I know nothing of such distinctions. I have repeated the statement upon oath—and I am now answerable to the laws if I have falsely sworn. The affidavits of three persons, who saw Mr. De Berenger at my house on the 21st of February, fully confirm my statement, and I have only been prevented from bringing forward a fourth by his sailing to a distant situation, before I could possibly stop him for this purpose.

"The grounds upon which I have been convicted are these:—That notes were found in Berenger's possession which had been charged for others, that had once been in mine. That Berenger came to my house, after returning from his expedition: and that my account of what passed at this visit is contradicted by evidence.

"The first ground has been clearly explained away; it amounts to nothing more than that which may happen to any man who has money transactions. Mr. Butt voluntarily made purchases and sales of Stock for me, and having received a small loan of money from him, I repaid him with Bank notes, which he used for his own purposes. He says that he exchanged these notes, and that a part of the notes which he received in exchange he paid to Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, who states that he gave them to Berenger, in payment of some drawings; but with this story, whether true or false, I have no manner of concern, and consequently no wish to discuss it. In what way soever the notes which were received in exchange for mine reached De Berenger, I can only say that mine were given to Mr. Butt in discharge of a *bona fide* debt; and I have no knowledge whatever of the uses to which he applied them.

"Berenger's coming to my house I before accounted for upon the supposition of his being unconcerned in the fraud; but is it not obvious that he might have come there to facilitate his escape, by going immediately on board of my ship, with the additional prospect of obtaining employment in America? It has been said that there was a suspicious degree of familiarity in his treatment of me and my house.—I can only observe, that over his conduct I had no controul. But he knew, it seems, of my change of abode, which had occured within a few days. I trust it will be recollected that he is proved to have left town three days after such change, and that though not intimate with me, he had the means of knowing where I resided, even if he should not have inquired at my former lodgings, where my address was left. Indeed, if taking refuge in my ship in order to facilitate his escape was part of his scheme, it was very likely that he would have ascertained the precise place of my abode previous to his quitting London.—Again, I am said to have left the tinman's (where I think I should hardly have gone had I expected such a messenger) as soon as I heard of the officer's arrival. I was in apprehension of fatal news respecting my brother then in France, from whom I had received a letter but three days before, with the intelligence of his being dangerously ill; and I now tender you his affidavit, with the surgeon's certificate, dated the 12th of February, which he brought home with him. And therefore, on receiving the note from Berenger, whose name I was unable to decypher, and as that note announced that the writer, whom I learnt from my servant had the appearance of an officer in the army, who was desirous of seeing me, I hastened to learn intelligence so anxiously expected; nor had I the least doubt that it related to my brother. When however, I found that the person was De Berenger and that he had only to speak of his own private affairs, the apparent distress he was in, and the relief it gave my mind to know that he was not the bearer of the news I dreaded, prevented me from feeling that displeasure which I might otherwise have felt at the liberty he had taken or the interruption it had occasioned. Comments have been made on my saying so little to the servant who brought that note; but the fact is, I did ask him several questions, as appears by his affidavit. That I did not learn the name of the writer from the note itself I have truly accounted for, by its being writen so close to the bottom of the paper that I could not read it. This assertion is said to be contradicted by the circumstance of the writer having found room to add a postcript, as if there was only one side to the paper. Of the postcript I have no recollection, but it might have been written even opposite the signature. That I did not collect from the hand-writing that it was addressed to me by De Berenger is nothing extraordinary; my acquaintance with that person was extremely slight; and till that day I had never received more than one or two notes from him which related to a drawing of a lamp. I was too deeply impressed with the idea that the note was addressed to me by an officer who had come with intelligence of my brother to apprehend that it was written by De Berenger, from whom I expected no communication, and with whose hand-writing I was not familiar. All that I could afterwards recollect of the note more than what is stated in my affidavit is, that he had something to communicate which would affect my feeling mind, or words to that effect, which confirmed my apprehensions that the writer was the messenger of fatal news of my brother.

"If Berenger had really been my agent in this nefarious transaction, how I should have acted or where I should have chosen to receive him, it is impossible for me to say: but I humbly apprehend that my own house was not the place I should have selected for that purpose. The pretended Du Bourg, if I had chosen him for my instrument, instead of his making me his convenience, should have terminated his expedition and have found a change of dress elsewhere. He should not have come immediately and in open day to my house. I should not so rashly have invited detection and its concomitant ruin.

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"But this is not the only extravagance of which I am accused. What supposition short of an absolute insanity will account for my having voluntarily made the affidavit which has been so much canvassed, if I really knew the plot in which Berenger appears to have been engaged? Let me entreat your Lordships' consideration of the situation in which I stood at the moment in which that affidavit was made; I was suspected of being connected with the pretended Du Bourg; if I had known that Berenger was the person who had assumed that name, could I possibly have betrayed him, and consequently myself, more completely than by publishing such a detail to the world? The name of Berenger was never mentioned till brought forward in my affidavit; which affidavit was made, as sworn by Mr. Wright, a witness on the trial while the circumstance was present to me, and remarked to him at the time I delivered it to him to be printed that if De Berenger should happen to be Du Bourg; I had furnished a clue to his detection. The circumstance of his obtaining a change of dress at my house never would have been known if I had not voluntarily discovered it and thus I am represented as having brought him publicly to my own house, of being the first to disclose his name, and of mentioning a circumstance, which, of all others, it was the most easy to conceal, and, if divulged, the most certain to excite suspicion! Is it not next to impossible, that a man, conscious of guilt, should have been so careless of his most imminent danger?

"My adversaries dwell upon some particulars of this affidavit, which they pretend to find contradicted in the evidence. The principal one is my assertion that Berenger wore a green coat. I have repeated this assertion upon oath, under all the risks of the law; and I also solemnly affirm upon my honour, which I regard as an obligation no less sacred, that I only saw him in that dress. The witnesses on the part of the prosecution have asserted, that he wore a red coat when he arrived in town. Granted. But may he not have changed it in the coach, on his way to Green-street? Where was the difficulty, and for what purpose was the portmanteau? My own fixed opinion is that he changed his dress in the coach, because I believe that he dared not run the risk of appearing in my presence till he had so changed it. I tender affidavits of those who saw him, as I did, in his green coat, at my house. That he should have changed his dress before I saw him is most natural, upon the supposition of his wishing to conceal from me the work he had been about, but it is like many other confirmations of my innocence, fated to excite no attention in the minds of those who only seek food for their suspicions. Much is said of the star and other ornaments, as if proof had been given of his wearing them in presence. He took especial care, I doubt not to lay them aside on his way, when he had divested himself of his official capacity, long before I saw him.—The small portmanteau before mentioned, which it is admitted he brought with him, in all probability furnished him with the green coat, and received the red coat and its ornaments, and very possibly for this reason no remark has been made upon it. A good deal of observation has been bestowed upon De Berenger's unwillingness to appear before Lord Yarmouth in uniform, and the inference was, that this uniform could not have been the green dress of his corps, otherwise he must have felt the reverse of uneasy at being seen in it by his Colonel. Does any Volunteer Officer go out of a morning to make calls in his regimentals? Could so unusual a circumstance have failed to excite remark from Lord Yarmouth? To me, indeed, he had explained himself—he had of necessity told me his nearly desperate state, in asking me to receive him on board my ship; but is there any thing so very incredible in the statement that he was unwilling to tell his whole case to every body?—It may now doubtless be perceived that he might have had other reasons for disliking to go out in a green dress.

"Let it, however, be recollected, that my statement was, that he only asked me for a hat in lieu of his military cap, and that the black coat was my own voluntary offer. The idea of his applying to Lord Yarmouth, or to any other of his friends, originated with me, and I proposed it in consequence of his calling to my recollection the certificates he had received from them. I then had no suspicion awake, and I believed what he told me. In what manner the disguise was ultimately disposed of I can only conjecture, as any one else might, from the evidence given on the trial. He presented himself to me in a grey great coat, and a green under coat; and if the persons whose affidavits I now tender had been examined on the trial, and they did attend for that purpose, I do feel persuaded that a very different impression would have been made on the Jury and the world at large, than that which they appear to entertain: and that your Lordships might have been disposed to take an opposite view of the case as it affected me. Those witnesses would have corroborated the particulars of my affidavit relative to De Berenger's dress, when I first saw him at my house, namely, a grey great coat, and a green under coat and jacket. Unfortunately, through some mistake or misconception, not on my part, they were left unnoticed, and, of course were not examined. I have now to offer their several affidavits to your Lordships.

"I would further submit to your Lordships, that my affidavit was made at the impulse of the moment, as soon as I heard that placades had been posted, stating that the pretended Colonel Du Bourg had gone to my house; and in the conscious rectitude of my own conduct, I not only introduced the name of the only officer I saw at my house on the day stated, but narrated every occurrence that took place, and all the conversation that took place at the interview, to the best of my recollection. If I am censured for having been too ingenuous in my communication, I trust it will be admitted, that as ingenuousness disclaims all connection with guilt, it is indicative only of my innocence.

"If your Lordships will be pleased to reflect on all that I have offered respecting De Berenger, and to bear in mind the avowed intercourse which I had with two other defendants, respecting whose conduct I have been compelled to speak at last, upon a supposition of their guilt, I am confident you will perceive how easily any man living so circumstanced might have been placed in the very situation. But waiving the supposition of De Berenger acting under the direction of either of the other defendants. I do still contend, that any man who had stock concerns, and was slightly known to De Berenger, ran the same risk with me of being driven into the ruin which, undeservedly, as I am still willing to hope, has befallen the others. The artifices which have been used to excite so much prejudice against me, I unfeignedly dispise in spite of the injury they have done me. I know it must subside, and I look forward to justice being rendered my character sooner or later; it will come most speedily, as well as most gratefully, if I shall receive it at your Lordships hands. I am not unused to injury; of late I have known persecution; the indignity of compassion I am not yet able to bear.—To escape what is vulgarly called punishment, would have been an easy thing; but I must have belied my feelings by acting as if I were conscious of dishonour. There are ways even of removing beyond the reach of ignominy, but I cannot feel disgraced while I know that I am guiltless. Under the influence of this sentiment, I persist in the defence of any character. I have often been in situations where I had an opportunity of shewing it. This is the first time, thank GOD, that I was ever called upon to defend it."

His Lordship then handed in three affidavits, one by himself, in which he asserts the truth of his affidavit sworn before Mr. Graham, the Magistrate; another by his servant, Thomas Duman, in which he supplies an omission in his examination on the trial, as to the colour of the military under coat worn by the stranger, who called for his Lordship at No. 13, Green-street, 21st February; and two affidavits to the same effect by the two female servants then in his Lordship's house, but who had not been at all examined on the trial of the cause.

The Court however, objected to the receiving of these three last-mentioned affidavits. They were rejected on the ground that the witnesses were examined on the trial, and could not be allowed to add to, or contradict [illegible] and then sworn; and as to the other witnesses, no rule was better established than this, that if witnesses might have been adduced on a trial, but, from motives of prudence, are not called, such witnesses cannot afterwards be brought forward to state, in the shape of an affidavit, what they know of the transaction.

Lord COCHRANE said, he had tendered these affidavits in the confident hope that their Lordships would have granted him a new trial, on which these witnesses might have been examined.

An affidavit was then put in, sworn by Major Erskine Cochrane, brother to Lord Cochrane in which he states the fact of his having, early in the month of February last, communicated to Lord Cochrane, by letter, an account of his bad state of health. The affidavit was accompanied by a statement to the above effect, by the surgeon of Major Cochrane's regiment, dated the 12th February; but Lord ELLENBROUGH remarked that there was no evidence to shew it had been in Lord Cochrane's possession previous to the 21st February; though, if it was so that was a circumstance that would satisfactorily account for his Lordship's going on that day, from King's shop, to meet a strange officer, whom he might expect to bring him more recent tidings of the state of his brother's health.

Mr. BUTT then addressed the Court to the following effect:

"MY LORDS—I have been tried for conspiring with other persons to raise the price of the Public Government Funds, and also for promoting assistance to those measures, by the changing of notes, and various other circumstances. I beg leave to assure your Lordships, that I do not address you on the idea or wish of a mitigation of any punishment you may think proper to inflict upon me—it is merely to express to you, that my sole wish and desire is to claim the indulgence of the Court in permitting me to have a new and distinct trial, that I may clear my character from the cloud with which it is now depressed, and which had previously been without a blemish, as I am confident if my case was separated from other persons in the indictment, it would be the means of my acquittal.

"It was my intention to have appeared in Court some days since, to have made the same request which I now do of your Lordships, had it not been for my Counsel informing me, that I should have been committed directly I entered the Court, and that the defendants should all appear before the Court would grant my request. This I found impossible to accomplish, and I declare that the defendant Sandon, Lyte, Holloway, and M'Rae, are all perfectly unknown to me; that I never directly or indirectly had any knowledge or communication with, or ever saw them in my life, neither did I ever see Mr. Berenger more than two or three times.

"I beg also to acquaint your Lordships that the Bank notes which have been stated to have passed through my hands, must unavoidably so have done, as I permitted, without thinking it any crime, at the solicitation of my friends, that all drafts connected with the Stock Exchange business should be paid in my name, whether I was in London or not, and I did at any time change notes, or lend Mr. Johnstone money, as a temporary accommodation, when he wished it: and yet it is a fact, that I had never seen Mr. Johnstone till the 2d of January last. But it is impossible for me, and certainly a case of hardship, that I should be answerable for the manner in which those notes might be disposed of afterwards. There appears no one witness on the trial that can give any extraordinary reason for my having paid the notes alluded to by Mr. Johnstone, for I might, hundreds of times, have paid notes to an equal amount to him or any other man.

"My own conscience clears me of the offence laid to my charge, and so far was I from avoiding investigation, that I courted it, and instructed my Counsel not to take advantage of any flaw, should there appear one in the indictment, but to force the trial to issue. I can only, my Lords, accuse myself of one fault, if it can be so called, that of being too generous and unguarded upon money affairs. I shall not intrude myself any further upon your Lordship's time, only assuring you, that the magnitude of my concerns in the funds, upon which so much stress has been laid, was not, according to my calculation, any thing extraordinary, neither was the sum I held on the 21st February, an act of premeditation—my concerns being as extensive before that period as at that time, and my profit upon that day, which has been so much exaggerated, was only £1,300 instead of £3,000 as stated by the Counsel for the prosecution. Whatever your Lordships' decision may be respecting myself, I shall bow with submission, feeling conscious of my innocence of the charge upon which I have been found guilty."

On the part Mr. De Berenger, an affidavit was put in, in which he urged his loyalty for the last sixteen years to the British Government, during which time he had acted as a volunteer in their service, without reward of any kind; that he had lost a patrimonial fortune of £33,000 by the loyal adherence of his father to the British Government during the American Rebellion, &c. &c.

Mr. PARK and Mr. RICHARDSON then addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, so far as he was concerned, stating, that he had already suffered upwards of two months confinement in Newgate.

Mr. Serjeant PELL, on the part of the other three defendants who now appeared, addressed the Court, observing that he had a difficult duty to perform, Holloway and Lyte having already made a direct confession of their guilt; and he had no hesitation, on the part of Sandon, in stating, that he concurred with them in that confession. The only point he had attempted to urge at the trial was, that they were unconnected with the other part of the conspiracy which had proceeded from Dover to London.—He could not now, after the verdict of the Jury, insist even on this point. He admitted that it was a strange circumstance, that Mr. Cochrane Johnstone should have written to the Stock Exchange Committee on the subject of Mr. M'Rae's offer to give information as to the whole fraud, if a large sum was paid to them; and he also admitted, that it was a strange coincidence, that both chaises should find their way to the Marsh Gate. The circumstance of the voluntay confession of Holloway, with a view to save the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange from unnecessary expence, and the confession of Lyte, also made with the same view, would, he trusted operate as no small mitigation of punishment which they might otherwise have expected to receive. He did not presume to say, that they made the confession of their guilt under any promise of forgiveness or mercy; but they would unquestionably, have been rather reluctant to make such confession, had they been aware, that would be the only evidence against them, and that they were to expect no mercy. Sandon had in like manner confessed his guilt; and, though these three defendants had surely been guilty of a great misdemeanour, they had surely done all they could do to save trouble and expence to the prosecutors.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. DENMAN followed on the same side.

Mr. Gurney, on the part of the prosecution as reference had been made to the rank & situation in life of at least one of the defendants on the floor, could not refrain from expressing the feeling of surprise and shame which he felt, at the lamentable spectacle which had this day been exhibited before their Lordships. It must, however, have the effect of holding out a salutary lesson to others; shewing us as it most forcibly did, that conspiracy, like misery, makes us acquainted with strange companions. He agreed that the case of Holloway and Lyte was the most entitled to conside ration; they had speedily become sensible of their improper conduct, and had made a discovery of their guilt; Sandon made no discovery, but still he did not aggravate his offence as the other defendants had done, by filing affidavits, in which they professed their innocence.—De Berenger, it now appeared, was the hired and paid agent of Lord Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt. He had, to avoid detection, endeavoured to escape from justice, and when secured had attempted to screen himself by perjured witnesses, thereby occasioning this additional disadvantage, that where there was the hardihood to swear there would also be found the credulity to believe.—As to the Defendant, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, the letters produced in his defence on the trial were either fabricated since the transaction referred to, or if they were actually written on the dates they bore, they were equally a fraud or fabrication. In the one case they were a fabrication, *ex post facto*; in the other case it only shewed a more premeditated system of fraud and deception, in as much as it shewed, that at the time the conspiracy was entered into the defendant had been providing a false and artificial defence, in anticipation of any prosecution which might follow detection. Still more desperate, however, was the attempt made on the part of De Berenger, to shew that he was in London within so short a time of the perpetration of the fraud at Dover, that it was impossible he could have been the perpetrator of the fraud, The witnesses who had been so trained, however, and persons by whom they had been suborned, forgot the case which they had to meet. In the case in question, recognition or continuance had been carried to a length he had never before witnessed; and there was not a single person called on to point out the person of the impostor who did not single out De Berenger the moment he cast his eyes upon his countenance. Not only so, but he had delivered him from hand to hand, till he at length lodged him in the house of Lord Cochrane, into which it was not pretended that any other person answering the description had entered on the day in question.—Then they had the affidavit of Lord Cochrane, which he had chosen to repeat to-day. On this he should only remark that it must appear strange that his Learned Friend who had the conduct of his Lordship's defence on the trial, should have seen a witness called who, he was informed, could prove the colour of the coat worn by De Berenger on the day in question to be green, and yet that he should be afraid to put that question to him; not only so but that he should not call them. The only conclusion he should come to on so unaccountable a proceeding was this, that his Learned Friend was satisfied after the evidence that had been adduced, particularly that of Cray, that if all the servants in Lord Cochrane's house had sworn that the coat was green no person would have believed them. Allusion had been made to the services of Lord Cochrane; those services had been neither forgotten nor unrewarded by his Sovereign. He had been raised to a high rank in his profession, and he had been graced with a badge of distinction which was understood to add lustre to any rank. He ought to have recollected, however, that those marks of distinction, as they were the rewards for his past, ought also to have operated as incentives to his future conduct. He had also the high honour of being the Representative in Parliament of that city in the Hall of which they were now sitting.—a trust which it did not call on him to watch with attention the conduct of others, at all events called on him to attend scrupulously to the purity of his own. Instead of all this, however, he is seen practising afraud and on the funds of the country; palming the fabricated tale on that very Board by whom he himself was employed, and making a brother Officer the organ of publishing this fabrication to the public.—All this too done, not from any impetuous or youthful folly or feeling, but to gratify a cold calculating desire of gain; and to this did he add the aggravated guilt of an affidavit, in which he was morally perjured, without running the risk of the punishment annexed to the crime of legal perjury. As to the only other defendant, Mr. Butt, he had also been convicted of this offence, which, from what had fallen from him to-day, it appeared was still unrepented of. Mr. BOLLAND and Mr. ADOLPHUS, on the same side, did not feel it necessary or becoming to say one word.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH ordered, that Mr. De Berenger should be remanded to Newgate, whence he had been brought; that the other defendants should stand committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of the Court; and that they should all be brought up to receive the judgment of the Court tomorrow morning.

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